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Dwelling on the edge of the Neolithic

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Propositions

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1. *distributionMap* ≠ *spatialAnalysis* (Section 2.3.5).
 2. Understanding an archaeological palimpsest is akin to reading many pages from different books in different languages all at once without the aid of page numbers. (Section 2.2.2)
 3. Spatial sampling of potentially discrete datasets (especially settlement contexts) can create too many uncertainties for reliable interpretations to be drawn, and thus the following is still true:
“Sampling is a ghost which has come to haunt the corridors of archaeology”
(A. J. Ammerman et al. 1978: 123). (Section 6.2.3).
 4. Space is an aspect of every object's biography, yet it is too often overlooked. (Section 7.2).
 5. Spatial analysis that does not engage with archaeological, spatial, and social theory may answer spatial questions but not archaeological ones.
 6. Spatial analysis of archaeological remains is like trying to piece together multiple jigsaws: infuriating but highly rewarding when even partially successful. To this end, multiple datasets need to be examined individually and with all the available information, materials need forensic levels of integration to create as much information as possible for interpretation. (Chapters 3, 4, 5).
 7. There is no single analytical method to answer all our questions. (Section 2.4).
 8. Archaeological models are specific to the region of interest; hence, a model cannot be interchanged between regions on the assumption it will be suitable.
 9. Researchers should not be confined to searching for the expected, but also look for the unexpected.
 10. Cooperation is a fundamental aspect of the human condition, we should not be distracted by politics of ‘divide and rule’ which is ever present throughout today's western societies, this is the ultimate lesson we should take from the past.